

Converting Colors

YIQ(58.8400, -11.2330, -0.1690)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(58.8400, -11.2330, -0.1690)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(58.8400, -11.2330,
-0.1690)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	303E47
RGB	48, 62, 71
RGB Percent	19%, 24%, 28%
CMY	0.8118, 0.7568, 0.7216
CMYK	0.32, 0.13, 0.00, 0.72
HSL	203°, 19%, 23%
HSV	203°, 32%, 28%
XYZ	4.0784, 4.5289, 6.6182
YIQ	58.8400, -11.2330, -0.1690

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

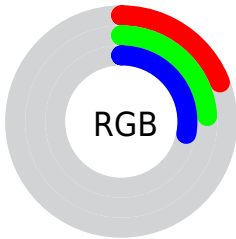
Format	Color
R_YB	48, 57, 71
Decimal	3161671
CIE Lab	25.35, -3.18, -7.35
CIE LCh	25, 8.004, 246.616
Yxy	4.5289, 0.2679, 0.2975
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281351751 (0xFF303E47)
YUV	58.8400, 5.9949, -9.5067
Hunter-Lab	21.2811, -3.0331, -3.5418

Details

The YIQ color **58.8400, -11.2330, -0.1690** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **60.1600, 11.2330, 0.1690**, and the grayscale version is **59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **105.9540, -11.5540, 0.1420**, and **15.8290, -12.7000, -1.1160** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54.9860, -14.5800, -0.0840**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **62.6940, -7.8860, -0.2540**.

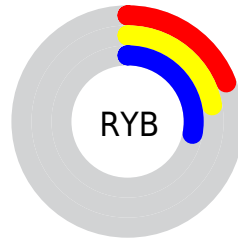
Distribution



 Red (19%)

 Green (24%)

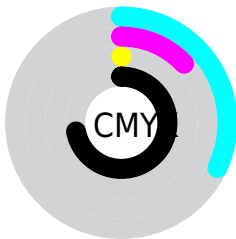
 Blue (28%)



 Red (19%)

 Yellow (22%)

 Blue (28%)

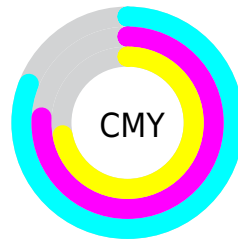


 Cyan (32%)

 Magenta (13%)

 Yellow (0%)

 Black (72%)



 Cyan (81%)

 Magenta (76%)

 Yellow (72%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 58.8400, -11.2330, -0.1690 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the YIQ color 58.8400, -11.2330, -0.1690 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 58.8400, -11.2330,
-0.1690

■ 58.8400, -11.2330,
-0.1690

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 36.8400, -11.2330,
-0.1690

■ 105.9540,
-11.5540, 0.1420

■ 15.8290, -12.7000,
-1.1160

■ 131.6550,
-12.1500, -0.0700

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 157.4700,
-13.0670, 0.0290

■ 184.4700,
-13.0670, 0.0290

■ 212.4700,
-13.0670, 0.0290

■ 240.4700,

-13.0670, 0.0290

■ 58.8400, -11.2330,
-0.1690

■ 58.8400, -11.2330,
-0.1690

■ 54.9860, -14.5800,
-0.0840

■ 62.6940, -7.8860,
-0.2540

■ 51.1320, -17.9270,
0.0010

■ 66.5480, -4.5390,
-0.3390

■ 47.8650, -21.5490,
-0.4370

■ 69.8150, -0.9170,
0.0990

■ 44.0110, -24.8960,
-0.3520

■ 73.6690, 2.4300,
0.0140

■ 40.1570, -28.2430,
-0.2670

■ 77.5230, 5.7770,
-0.0710

■ 36.0040, -32.1860,
-0.3940

■ 81.6760, 9.7200,
0.0560

■ 33.3350, -34.6160,
-0.4080

■ 84.9430, 13.3420,
0.4940

■ 88.7970, 16.6890,
0.4090

■ 92.6510, 20.0360,
0.3240

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



57.7750, -12.6080, -2.7840



58.8400, -11.2330, -0.1690



59.8730, -6.8320, 2.6720

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



58.8400, -11.2330, -0.1690



61.4250, 9.1690, 4.5370



59.1370, 0.8720, -4.7920

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



58.8400, -11.2330, -0.1690



60.1600, 11.2330, 0.1690

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



59.5290, 5.6400, -3.0960



58.8400, -11.2330, -0.1690



61.0290, 10.2240, 1.9360

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



58.8400, -11.2330, -0.1690



60.9130, 4.8590, 5.5550



60.2630, 9.4450, -0.4670



58.2010, -5.1800, -5.2440

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



58.8400, -11.2330, -0.1690



60.6670, -3.2560, 3.9440



60.2630, 9.4450, -0.4670



59.0340, 2.6600, -4.1560

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



58.8400, -11.2330, -0.1690



86.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840



62.5270, -9.2140, -9.2300



43.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260



173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



58.8400, -11.2330, -0.1690



73.0180, -17.6060, -0.3100



52.3830, -8.2080, 5.5840



33.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980



47.0930, -48.5540, -1.1140



106.8840, -110.8170, -1.5770

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



56.4730, 9.2140, 9.2300



69.2720, 14.3940, 14.4740



66.6170, 8.2080, -5.5840



33.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



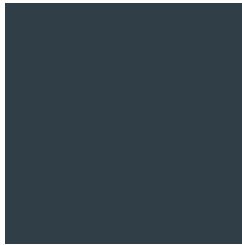
36.5550, 39.4230, 39.9590



83.6050, 90.9940, 91.0420

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 58.8400, -11.2330, -0.1690 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

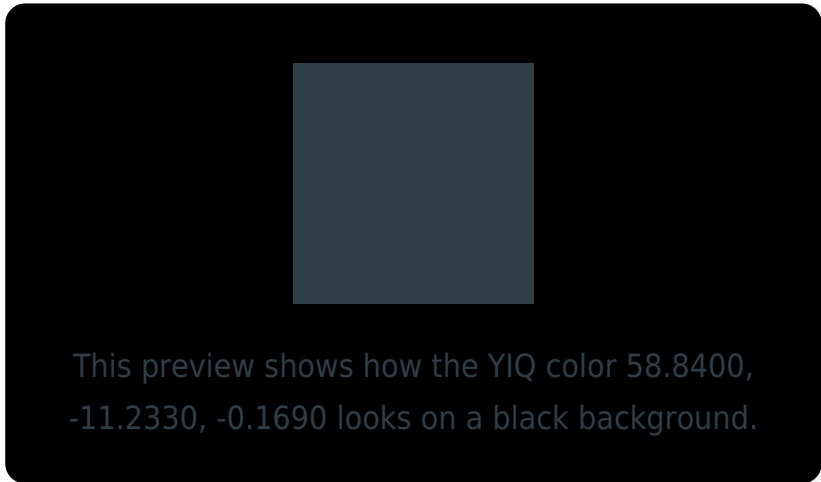
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

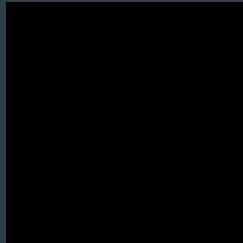
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 58.8400, -11.2330, -0.1690

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 58.8400, -11.2330, -0.1690.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 58.8400, -11.2330,

-0.1690.

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy



Original Color

58.8400, -11.2330, -0.1690

Protanopia

59.8410, -3.8060, 2.8980

Deuteranopia

60.7810, -3.5770, 4.2550



Tritanopia

58.7860, -11.1410, -1.8370

Trichromacy



Original Color

58.8400, -11.2330, -0.1690

Protanomaly

59.3460, -6.7860, 1.8380

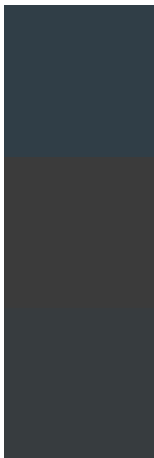
Deuteranomaly

60.1720, -6.2360, 2.8840

Tritanomaly

58.9000, -11.4620, -1.5260

Monochromacy



Original Color

58.8400, -11.2330, -0.1690

Achromatopsia

59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

58.8470, -3.9430, -0.1270

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 58.8400, -11.2330, -0.1690 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(48, 62, 71)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(48, 62, 71)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(48, 62, 71) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(48, 62, 71) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 58.8400, -11.2330, -0.1690 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(48, 62, 71) }
```


If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(48, 62, 71) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(48, 62, 71)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(48, 62, 71); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 62, 71);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 62, 71)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 58.8400, -11.2330, -0.1690 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(48, 62, 71) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(48, 62,  
71) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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